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 ong, 17th November, 1869. d*17*

timations.
THE
COMMERCIAL
GUIDE.
S. WILLIAMS, LL.
"CHINA MAIL" Office,
Hongkong.

BYO. WITH APPENDIX.
EDITION, 1869.
Price, \$5.
Selling Price, Ten Dollars.

is an Abstract of the Con-
L.—SRO. 1 to 4.
ties with China.
Text of the same.
th Russia.
Treaty with Russia.

L.—SRO. 1 to 5.
Trade with China.
Articles of Import.
Articles of Export.
Articles of Import and Export.
Articles of Import and Export.

L.—SRO. 1 to 14.
Trade with China.
Articles of Import.
Articles of Export.
Articles of Import and Export.
Articles of Import and Export.

L.—SRO. 1 to 15.
Trade with Japan.
Articles of Import.
Articles of Export.
Articles of Import and Export.
Articles of Import and Export.

L.—SRO. 1 to 16.
Trade with Japan.
Articles of Import.
Articles of Export.
Articles of Import and Export.
Articles of Import and Export.

L.—SRO. 1 to 17.
Trade with Japan.
Articles of Import.
Articles of Export.
Articles of Import and Export.
Articles of Import and Export.

L.—SRO. 1 to 18.
Trade with Japan.
Articles of Import.
Articles of Export.
Articles of Import and Export.
Articles of Import and Export.

L.—SRO. 1 to 19.
Trade with Japan.
Articles of Import.
Articles of Export.
Articles of Import and Export.
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L.—SRO. 1 to 20.
Trade with Japan.
Articles of Import.
Articles of Export.
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L.—SRO. 1 to 21.
Trade with Japan.
Articles of Import.
Articles of Export.
Articles of Import and Export.
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L.—SRO. 1 to 22.
Trade with Japan.
Articles of Import.
Articles of Export.
Articles of Import and Export.
Articles of Import and Export.

L.—SRO. 1 to 23.
Trade with Japan.
Articles of Import.
Articles of Export.
Articles of Import and Export.
Articles of Import and Export.

ed its fullest exemplification in the inter-
course between Englishmen and Ameri-
cans in China, and we can wish nothing
better than that the relations between
the two peoples on their own soils, and
wherever St. George's Cross and the
Stars and Stripes are to be found as neigh-
bours, will ever be in the main as satis-
factory as is the case in the much-vilified
foreign communities in the far East.

We subjoin hereunder the letter, to
which we have referred. We hope Mr.
Kiernan will appreciate the very proper
rebuke it conveys.

Shanghai, November 15, 1869.
To the Editor of the Shanghai News-Letter.
Sir,—As a letter has appeared in the
newspapers of America and England, from
Jas. L. Kiernan, formerly United States
Consul at Chinkiang, giving his views upon
the Chinese question as from a person of
experience, we think it proper to state the
circumstances of his stay in China, as the
best means of rebutting the calumnious
statements he has made.

He came to this port in May, 1866, on
his way to Chinkiang. He remained in the
country nine months, which he spent partly
at that place, partly here, and partly on
board the steamers passing between the
two.

The distance to Chinkiang from Shang-
hai is 160 miles, with no port of call be-
tween. All of China, therefore, that Mr.
Kiernan saw was Shanghai and Chinkiang,
and the river banks between. The foreign
population of Chinkiang, excluding Customs
House people, but including Consuls, is
about 100. The trade is nearly all in the hands
of the Chinese, and there is consequently
very little intercourse between the foreign
and the native population, and prob-
ably in Mr. Kiernan's case, none at all.

All that he can have seen of the people
are the crews of the steamers, his own
servants, and probably the Governor
of Chinkiang on one or two official visits.
Of the foreign residents in China he saw
very few. We think he can have known
no English residents of Shanghai.

It was his misfortune to leave the country
in debt, a sum of over \$1,000 being
due to several of the American firms,
advanced by them to enable him to with-
draw from it. This circumstance may
explain his position.

We do not think this General Kiernan
capable of giving any just opinion upon
any matter connected with China. His
charges against the English residents are
so utterly without the notice of saying
that we consider them unwarrantable and
slandrous.

Your obedient servants,
RUSSELL & CO.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO.
ELEPHANT & CO.
BULL, PURDON & CO.

LOU 17.
The Chinese called the man named Chu
Aing was brought up on remanded before
Mr. Hay at the Magistrate's, charged as
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constables named above; but the witness
admitted that he never saw any commu-
nication of any description between the Chi-
nese prisoner and the constables implicated.

Leong Apuk, the hawker referred to
above, said that prisoner (Chu Wing) came
to him about two or three months since
saying, "Pay the money to the Chung
Tsun" (i. e., general inspector); to which
witness said that he would not do anything
of the sort; and he was then threatened by
Aing in these terms, "Very well then,
the Police will come and upset your goods."

Then the witness accompanied, and paid the
prisoner ten cash, which levy was duly paid
up every day until the apprehension of the
prisoner. The Indian and Sikh constables
used to drive the hawkers about; but this
was at the orders of a European sergeant,
a short man with a long black beard (points
out Bateman), who was frequently accom-
panied by Murrell (who was also pointed
out); and the action towards the hawkers
after the black-mail was levied was entirely
changed from that previously shown towards
them.

Here the Chinese prisoner stated that he
would tell the truth. He did collect the
money because he was asked to do so by
the hawkers as a favor. He collected the
money and gave it to No. 24 (Bateman),
and he only got 200 cash as wages for col-
lection. (At this stage of the case, the
two European constables were placed in
dock.)

Sir Edmund confirmed his previous state-
ment, with the addition that the informa-
tion came first to the head of his depart-
ment, and not to himself; after which au-
thority was brought forward who gave
precisely the same evidence as that already
given against the Chinaman and Bateman;
but nothing was known of third prisoner
(Murrell).

Chu Apuk, a younger brother of the Chi-
nese prisoner, and master of the tailor's
shop where prisoner is employed, stated
that he knew nothing whatever about law-
less payments made to the constables or the
Chinese prisoner.

Sir Edmund said that at present he had
no further evidence, and he was afraid that
he could not get any more evidence; he
wished a remand till the week expired
(Wednesday).

The Witness said that he would remind
the prisoners, and on application of Sir
Hay, he would grant bail in \$500 for
each of the constables; but here the first
prisoner again insisted on relieving his
bail, and made a statement.

After having been duly cautioned that no
favor would be shown to him on account
of anything he might say against any one
else, the Chinese prisoner said,—In the 8th
month of this year, Bateman (2nd prisoner)
came to the shop and called me outside. 2d
prisoner said, "I want you to do a favor
for me; I want you to collect the hawkers'
money." I said, "It is a troublesome mat-
ter; I will see about it; I will go and see
the hawkers." I went and saw a number
of hawkers, and I saw about 100 of them.

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order of our paternal government to the
great expenditure of the public exchequer.
Can you, perhaps, Mr. Editor, tell me
what shall I do to get water regularly?
Shall I sue the government, compelling
them to supply me with the water I have
elsewhere paid for in advance? or shall I get water
elsewhere and make the government pay for
the cost? I can see no other alternative;
moreover, as I am informed, the water is
always plentiful in the Government House
and the surrounding buildings where our
big folks reside.

I pay regularly my water-rate, and if they
have water, I must have it too.
I will certainly institute legal proceedings
against anybody if he does not either sup-
ply me with water regularly or follow the
example set by Alexander the Great;
who, being with his army in the desert and
in great want of water, a soldier brought
him some which he refused saying that when
his soldiers could not get water he ought
not to have any—I am, Sir, yours obediently,
A RATE-PAYER.

THE NORTH.
By the *Susunoda*, we have Shanghai
papers to the 22nd instant.
(News Letter.)
JAPAN.
YOKOHAMA.—The Austrians have con-
cluded their treaty with Japan; Dr. Sober-
ner of the Scientific Department has gone
passenger by the P. M. S. S. Japan for
San Francisco. The *Donau* will visit here
before continuing her voyage.

M. E. Charles E. De Long, with his wife
and two children, arrived here by the
China, from San Francisco, to assume the
duties of his office, as American Minister
to Japan. (H. Van Valkenburgh, the
late Minister, returns to the United States
by the Pacific Mail steamer of this month.
Mr. Shepard U. S. Consul appointed to
Yokohama.)

A few days after Minister De Long's
arrival, a serenade was given in his honor,
at which the American residents assisted in
response to invitations from the U. S. Con-
sul. Although these invitations pro-
ceeded to have been issued "by request,"
no one seems able to say who originated
the affair, but it was evident at the
time that those who were best entitled to
represent the American residents had not
been consulted. These "is for it" those
gentlemen did what they could to counter-
act the bad taste of most of the proceedings,
and to shake off violent attacks of "Ameri-
can eagle," which with one impulsive
gesture was brushed away.

We may say that most of all
we felt heartily ashamed of the whole thing.
We trust to Mr. De Long's better acquaint-
ance with Japan to convince him that it
was through no fault of his fellow country-
men of respectability and standing in
place that he was made the victim of what
he himself must have considered a very
questionable compliment.

The Japanese Navy wants refitting, and
before any future action is taken, it is
thought that the Japanese Navy will be
refitted.

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are going off without intermission, and
business generally is good. The opening
of Wuhu is not however looked forward to
with any lively satisfaction, under the cir-
cumstances; as, in so many other respects,
the British Treaty, that is to be, looks like
a temporary measure, and not likely to
keep good. The Coal interests are looking
up, owing to the contemplated opening of
mines.

General and Ex U. S. Consul Kiernan,
late of this port, has just appeared from
the last issue of the *London and China
Express* that has been received here, been
making himself notorious again. His
article on J. Ross Brown and China is
simply trash. He has evidently been
fighting his battles over again among his
boon companions of the Pagan order. His
experience of China was nil, his field of
observation being, when not running dead-
head on a steamer between this and Shang-
hai, confined to the shades of Silver Island.

SHANGHAI.—Ping-yang, destroyed by the
old rebels, is now rebuilt in and around
the E. gate, and is inhabited by about
40,000 people from the neighbourhood and
adjoining provinces. All the old residents
were murdered. Their city in former days
was six or seven li in circuit, and thickly
peopled. Many years before the outbreak
of the Taiping Rebellion, one of its wealthy
citizens built a palace, and meant, it is said,
to instigate a revolt, and reign there.
When the proper authorities heard of it,
they sent a large force to arrest him; but
before their arrival he succeeded, by means
of idols wrought in dough, in converting
his residence into the appearance of a
temple, and so saved himself and the build-
ing. Part of it is still standing, and was
occupied by the Tai-pings, after they had
taken the city and murdered its inhabitants.

At the time of the Tai-ping Rebellion,
one of the priests it is said, prophesied that
their city would be levelled with the
ground, and not a soul left to crow upon it.
He struck the large bell of the temple, and
a warning note, and all the town rushed
together in the temple, and would have
killed him; but he disappeared, and has
not since been seen or heard of.
His prophecy seems literally to pass.

The Mandarin soldiers, who have been
engaged in the campaign against the
Mohammedans, have been sent back to
their homes, and are now settling down to
the cultivation of the soil; and others are
to follow. They belong to the 8th banner,
and are from Hsiching-king, on the Rus-
sian frontier. In this way also government
hopes to quell future rebellions, and raise
up in the district a population loyal to the
Tartar dynasty.—*Chinese Recorder.*

SHANGHAI.—Ying, formerly Tantai of
Shanghai, but now Provincial Treasurer,
has at present gone to pay his respects to
the Dragon Throne, and the recent acting
Tantai of Shanghai, Tu, is now acting
Treasurer in his absence.

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officials came on board with 700 armed men.
The chief was dressed in a robe of blue
silk. He wore a black horse-hair wig, and
looking hat, and sundry amber necklaces.
The men had their arms, which consisted
of swords and short-barrelled old fashioned
flint-lock muskets, concealed under their
clothes. The head official was exceedingly
harsh in his demeanour. He was accom-
panied by an interpreter who understood
Russian, and they began to enquire rudely
whether the foreigners were English,
French, or Americans, of all of whom they
expressed great detestation. A passen-
ger on board fortunately could speak Rus-
sian, and communication was thus render-
ed easy. Seeing the savage manner in
which the Korean official spoke of the
other nations, it was thought prudent to
pass off the ship and crew as Russian, for
the place being only thirty miles distant
from the nearest Russian settlement, it
was unlikely that the Koreans would ven-
ture on any outrage which might pro-
voke the hostility of that power. When
addressing the mandarin, and even when
conversing with each other, the foreigners
were compelled to bow their heads in token
of submission. The mandarin peremp-
torily ordered the captain and crew off
the coast, refusing to allow a package of
cargo to be landed on the beach although
the whole might have been saved easily,
and interdicted any of the people from en-
crushing on the land above high-water
mark. Provisions and even water were
equally denied, and to the request for
permission to travel by land to Paoletto
the answer was simply that any attempt
of the kind would be instantly punish-
ed with death. No time was even promised
to allow of assistance to come from Pao-
letto.

On the 23rd, the wind again increased.
In the afternoon, unmolested to haul the
sail, Mr. Smith, the engineer, left in her
with three of the crew for Paoletto.

On the 24th, some smaller officials with
several limited men, again came on board,
and were extremely insolent in their man-
ner, and the people on board were gradually
becoming very excited. After Mr. Smith's
departure no interpreter was left, but by
signs the Koreans intimated that at first
they had only allowed three days for the
vessel and crew to leave the coast, now
there was only one day left, after which the
foreigners would all be beheaded. The
people collected in groups along the coast
and were very excited and restless.

On the 25th, the vessel was again
sent up at various points during the night.
Demonstrations of hostility had been in-
creasing, and their position becoming every
day more perilous. Captain Smith and the
crew preferred to leave the vessel in the
boats rather than trust themselves any
longer in such an inhospitable place. On
the 26th, the vessel was again sent up at
various points during the night. The natives
immediately changed their tone, coming

LOU 17.
The Chinese called the man named Chu
Aing was brought up on remanded before
Mr. Hay at the Magistrate's, charged as
before with having carried off a system of
black mail from the hawkers. His name
was given as "Chu Aing," and he was
described as a native of the province of
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described as a native of the province of
Szechuen.

Insurances.

[illegible]

THE CHINA MAIL.

head, may be a type of the great Republic herself, established almost without a warning in some new and flourishing location. It is, however, far more likely that the event will be for some time retarded; not so much by practical impediments as by the rival-claims of other places eager to appropriate so enormous a windfall.

Washington itself—now threatened with abandonment—was, as we all know, invested at second hand, in defiance of superstitious scruples, with the national prestige attaching to the Eternal City. It is said that a small collection of houses on the site had been casually called Rome. Names of other localities were adapted on purpose. The Capitol arose

Where tribunes rule, where dukes David bow, and what was Goose Creek, once in Tiber now, as Tom Moore sang in his anti-Republican days. That the choice of its site was a mis'take is now pretty generally alleged. But it is after all rather rash to affirm this of an expedient which has now served its purpose seventy years, in a country subject to so much change as the United States. It was not strange that the site of the city of compromise between North and South, until the great West came in to alter definitively the balance of power. Its advantages as a seat of trade turned out inferior to what was expected; but its founders did not intend it for a city of commerce. Its neighbourhood is no doubt melancholy now, since the old planting industry, the only shadow of European aristocracy which existed in the country, has seen its long decay completed by recent events, and Arlington House, once the residence of Washington himself, overlooking the city from its grand site across the Potomac, has been abandoned to the centre of an enormous cemetery. The city is not so far from the civil war. But there is great natural beauty in the endless forest glades around Washington, and in the long ravine which the noisy Potomac has cleft for itself through transverse ridges of rock, even down to the suburbs of the place. It is, no doubt, very ill laid out; its choice sites were granted out to speculators in building, regardless of convenience and uniformity; and its exaggerated scale interferes easily with capabilities for paying, lighting, and draining. As to the complaint so commonly urged of its unhealthiness, we are inclined to believe them very much exaggerated. Americans take them very much on trust from members of Congress, and of the huge numbers of soldiers, and of the thousands who go there annually, and in the fashionable cry against the overgrown village" which they visit on compulsion. Europeans very seldom do more than pass through it, unless attached to the diplomatic corps; habitually and in all parts of the world the most accomplished grumblers among mankind. Lord Palmerston used to say that until he became Foreign Minister, and had to read the correspondence of Her Majesty's Ministers and Consuls abroad, he had not formed the least conception of two things—the variety of disease to which the human frame is liable, and the expense of living in any part of the world. The expense—regarding the material of a sanitary point of view—is it difficult for a foreigner to understand why Washington should be one of the most ineligible residences in the States, while Baltimore, only two hours distant, and placed under very similar circumstances of site and climate, should pass for one of the most eligible.

All these, however, are minor considerations: the verdict must go against Washington on the main issue. Its situation is not central enough even for present circumstances, still less for the probable future circumstances of the great Republic. Its abandonment and the selection of a substitute form only a question of time. And the first problem which has to be settled is whether one maxim of the traditional wisdom of the founders and fosterers of American liberty is now to be set aside. They were strongly governed by the consideration that the seat of a Government, still more that of a Legislature, should be

removed from the corrupting and intimidating influence of great cities. This was

notoriously one of the reasons for the selection of Washington. The same argument (together with that from centrality of site) prevailed in the case of many State capitals: the small rustic city (in those days) of the State of New York as metropolis of the State of New York; the small town of Harrisburg as metropolis of Pennsylvania; Columbus to Cincinnati by Ohio. One of the latest instances of this kind of selection took place in our own dominion of Canada, when, on the union of the two provinces, the scattered backwoods village of Ottawa was taken for the capital in defiance of the competition of half a dozen thriving commercial towns. At present a kind of conservatism is in favour of large cities, as seen to be taking place in the political mind. It is thought that the atmosphere of little seats of government, which are nothing else, becomes vitiated. American newspapers represent that one of the great advantages of moving from Washington to a place of more varied interests will be the getting rid of the "lobbying" by which the Capital is pestered. It is curious to observe, here as in other nations, how much is done in this way. There can be no doubt, that one of the great

great reasons for moving to Byzantium were the same. The great reason was to escape from the vicinity of the old senatorial families of Rome, their established influence, their jobs, their slow traditions, their addiction to whatever classical substance answered to the character of red tape. And Peter the Great; in going to Petersburg, was very certainly influenced among other motives, by desire to shake himself free from the obstructive clique of the Boyars of Moscow. But is it really so easy to get rid of "lobbying" by change of place? Post equitem talem, we suspect, non crederetis. A citizen possessing more varied interests than those of his world; but if he is "lobbying," therefore, would private life be passed at all less under the influence of private interests than they are now if Parliament were to move to Oxford? We doubt it greatly; and fully expect that the future Washington, whether city or village, will in this respect closely resemble its predecessor.

Assuming, however, that an existing city is fixed on, which will it be? At present, popular opinion seems to hesitate between Chicago and St. Louis. Chicago is, to our eyes, the better north; it has, on that side, only the expansion of Lake Michigan between itself and the Frozen forests which extend to Hudson's Bay, and which are, moreover (though this may be of small value to a sanguine citizen), at present under British dominion. St. Louis, to speak from the map, possesses a far more imposing site, in the very heart of the vast fertile prairies, and commanding the Mississippi and its

MR. DICKENS AT BIRMINGHAM.

An address was recently delivered by Mr. Charles Dickens in the Town-hall at Birmingham on the occasion of the opening of the winter session in connexion with the Midland Institute, the foundation-stone of the building which is its home having been laid by his Royal Highness the Prince Consort in 1866. The following is a portion of his address:—

that a material age is an unreligious age. I have been pained lately to see this as-

ation. For instance, has electricity become the more material in the mind of any sane or moderately sane man (laugh at), woman or child, because of the discovery that in the good providence of God it could be made available for the service and use of man to an immeasurably greater extent than for his destruction? Do I make a more material journey to the bedside of my dying parent or my dying child when I travel there at the rate of 60 miles an hour than when I travel thither at the rate of six feet a second, in the swiftest case, does not my agonized heart become over-fraught with gratitude that supreme Beneficence from whom alone comfort has proceeded the wonderful means that express the material power? What is the materiality of the cable or the wire compared with the materiality of the certain chemical substances that we can weigh or measure, imprison or release, compared with the immateriality of their appointed affinities and repulsions presented to them from the instant of their creation to the day of judgment? When did this so-called material age begin? With the use of clothing (laughter); with the discovery of the compass; with the invention of the art of printing? Surely, it has been a long time about; and which is the more material, the iron and the farthing tallow candle that will not give me light, or that flame of gas which will (laugh at) light me, ladies and gentlemen, do not let us be discouraged or deceived by any fine rapid words. The true material age is the *stupid* (laughter) age.

of nature is granted, & cause they are ignorantly and insolently repelled, instead of being diligently and humbly sought. (M.)

live it (laughter), and because the eyes of even England are upon them, for I don't in the least believe it; not because their doings will be proclaimed with blast of trumpet at street corners, for no such musical performances will take place (laughter); not because self-improvement is at all certain to be the result of their doings, but simply because it is good and right to do (applause), and because, being so, it does assuredly bring with it its own resources and its own rewards. I would further commend to them a very wise and witty piece of advice on the conduct of the understanding which was given more than half a century ago by the Rev. Dr. Sydney Smith—wisest and wisest of all men who have lived. He says—and he is speaking, you may please understand, as I speak, to a school of volupscuous students—he says, "there is a piece of folly which is to be cautiously guarded against, the folly of universality, of knowing all sciences and excelling in all arts—chemistry, mathematics, algebra, natural history, reasoning, riding, fencing, lawn tennis, and dancing."

but I will be original and burning gold," said I, "and I could say to myself, and I did say to myself, 'I will be as natural and as easy as I possibly can,' because my heart has been all been in my subject, and I bear an old love towards Birmingham (hear, hear) and Birmingham men. (Cheers.) I have said that I bear an old love towards Birmingham and Birmingham men; let me amend a small omission, and add "and Birmingham women." (Cheers and laughter.) This ring I wear on my finger now is an old Birmingham gift (hear), and if by rubbing it I could raise the spirit that was obedient to Aladdin's ring, I heartily assure you that my first instruction to that genius on the spot should be to place himself at Birmingham's disposal in the best of causes. (Loud applause.)

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of 30th September says:—Thousands of Roman Catholics

THE SUEZ CANAL.
The rules for the navigation of the Suez

that the canal will be open to ships of any nation not drawing more than 24 ft. 7 in.

THE "ALABAMA" CLAIMS.

Court of St. James's, editor of Wheaton's "International Law," and believed to be

ports and for vessels captured within our wa-

Most sensible people, we should imagine, must by this time be disposed to think that

ness the Americans; the very stars in their courses, certainly the eddies in the stream, fought against them. In the " "

were not allowed to go about naked at Putney, as they used to do at home on

oned. Here is Mr. Loring's own words as reported by the *Boston Evening Times*:—

for one thing," said Mr Loring. "I myself, for instance, had to see to the marketing. I used to

be practised in a row between gentlemen. He said that it was not very gentlemanly, and I resolved that we should all things.

flung in our teeth that we won the race by any dodges of that kind.

edition of the Alabama bill.

The *Hartford Courant* publishes a short article on the Byron scandal, which is

was dead to fashionable amusements, he replied: "But then—"

A BILLPOSTED in Liverpool, who has a

LORD BYRON'S MEMOIR.—We (Pall Mall

tion of Lord Byron's memoir, which step was decided on at a meeting held at Mr.

If it is fame, Clarence, that that you are

On Sabbath afternoon last the eloquent

MRS. STOWE AND HER "TRUE STORY,"

AN EXTRAORDINARY BURNER—On Wed-

The barber next morning while pursuing his avocations repeated the tale he had:

there was not a house left standing in the place. — *Madras Times*.

FOR SALE
FOR SALE
A Large and Powerful BATTERY, of
Lamp Professor DANIELS, of
strong electric light.
To be seen at
Hongkong, October 18.

FOR SALE
FRESH Californian
Hongkong, August 18.

Just received,
small Invoice
A WATER AND
THE VICTORIA
Hongkong, September 18.

FOR SALE
O close Consignment
N. SOUND BAKERS
NER CLARETS.—
St. Emilion
Haute Do.
Poulet Caset
Chateau Lakose
LAMBERT, &
Hongkong, July 10.

FOR SALE
CHAMBER
ROEDERER,
" "
" "
" SAND
Sole Agents for
Hongkong, July 8.

FOR SALE
JULES ROBIN CO
Wine
Hongkong, August 18.

FOR SALE
CHAMPAGNE, of
and De St. Marc
and pte.
SHERRY, Chilling
London Club, and other
PORT of W. Chilling
DRAUGHT ALE,
and Younger.
BOTTLED ALE, of
STOUT, in quarts at 24
Small Invoices of V
and Roofing Felt.
Apply to
ROB. S.
Hongkong, August 18.

FOR SALE
200 Tons Cardu
360 Tons b
O.
Hongkong, September 18.

FOR SALE
Ex Ste. Germaine au
CHAMPAGNE, Ma
Bea
Cal
And, a few cases of
(fine Champagne).
Apply to
LA
Hongkong, July 15.

PAWOTTE & Co.
Dumail, and Co.
Hoghtesda BASS'S
Barrels do.
Kilgerkins do.
BASS'S ALE, in pi
Guinness's STOUT
Pale SHERRY; O
CHAMPAGNE, in m
Sparkling and Still
York HAMS and O
American BUTTER
Also
Galvanized Iron W
n. to 4 in.
Galvanized Iron JI
in to 84 in.
PAINTS, and OIL
TWIN.
Preserved MEATS,
OILMAN'S STORE
Fairbank's SCALES
Enfield Converted B
with Ammunition comp
And
Ex "Cerman
Hennessy's BRAND
Hongkong, June 12.

STEAM C
For Sale from Store, or
ENGLISH—London
Darnson's West
West, Barclay.
WELSH—Bliseng
Apply to ROB. S.
Hongkong, March 18.

FOR SALE
MANICIA HARD W
Consisting of :
MOLAVES,
BANABAS,
ARANG
And other des
Apply to
LA
Hongkong, August 18.

FOR SALE, BY THE
ENGLISH and Am
L CERTINAS, H
VIOLEINS, and V
FLUTES, New MUSK
Pianofortes tuned an
Hongkong, March 18.

TATHAM'S BRAND
SHERR
FORT
CLARET
Hongkong, April 9.

FOR SALE
MUNTZ'S Yellow AL
NAILS.
Also
Vivian's Patent Yell
BLATES, 12lbs. and 18
Apply to
HOLLID.
Hongkong, June 14.

FOR SALE
HE desirable PROF
Head, lately occ
Smith, Kinsman & Co.
For further particulars
SMITH.

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

HONGKONG.

Exclusive of Arrivals, Departures and Clearances reported to-day.

| Vessel's Name and Where Anchored. | Captain. | Flag and Rig. | Tons. | Date of Arrival. | Consignees or Agents. | Destination. | Intended Despatch. |
|-----------------------------------|----------|---------------|-------|------------------|-----------------------|--------------|--------------------|
|-----------------------------------|----------|---------------|-------|------------------|-----------------------|--------------|--------------------|

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

| <i>Destination.</i> | <i>Vessel's Name.</i> | <i>Flag & Reg.</i> | <i>Consignees.</i> |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| CHINA & JAPAN PORTS. | | | |
| TIENTSIN | George | N. Ger. sch. | E. Schellhass & Co |
| YOKOHAMA | Don Pedro II | Brit. bk. | P. A. Metta |
| OTHER PORTS— | | | |
| LONDON | Fak Wan* | Brit. | Gibb, Livingston & Co |
| Do. | J. & Paulino* | N. Ger. bk. | Wm. Prust & Co |
| Do. | Petchelee* | Brit. bk. | Gilman & Co |
| CHANNEL | Daylight* | Brit. bk. | Gilman & Co |
| Do. | River Eden* | Brit. bk. | Turner & Co |
| NEW YORK | Dr. Peterman | N. Ger. bk. | Olyphant & Co |
| Do. | Arrocan* | Amer. sh. | Olyphant & Co |
| Do. | O. Cromwell* | Brit. | Augustine Heard & Co |
| SAN FRANCISCO | Sumatra | Amer. sh. | Augustine Heard & Co |
| Do. | Lady Bowen | Brit. bk. | Russell & Co |
| MELBOURNE & SYDNEY | Whirlwind | Brit. sh. | Rozari & Co |
| SINGAPORE | Emulation | Brit. bk. | Bourjan, Hubauer & Co |
| SINGAPORE & BOMBAY | Kyening Star | Brit. sh. | H. G. Hooasin & Co |
| BANGKOK | Juno | N. Ger. bk. | Arnhold, Karberg & Co |
| MANILA | San Lorenzo | Span. bg. | Remedios & Co |
| HATYAI | Neva* | Russ. sh. | Landstein & Co |
| PERU | Frederic | Belg. sh. | Borneo Company |

* At Whampoa.

† At Canton.

MEN-OF-WAR IN HONGKONG HARBOUR.

| <i>Name.</i> | <i>Flag.</i> | <i>Rig.</i> | <i>Tons.</i> | <i>Guns.</i> | <i>H. P.</i> | <i>Commander.</i> |
|--------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------------|
| Algerine | British | gun boat | 239 | 3 | 60 | H. R. E. Grey |
| Arvon | British | gun boat | 467 | 4 | 120 | G. D. Fitzroy |
| Bounoer | British | gun boat | 230 | 3 | 60 | Rodney Lloyd, Lieut. Com. |
| Camcoens | Portuguese | gun-boat | | 2 | | Rebeiro |
| Cookhafer | British | gun boat | 230 | 3 | 60 | S. S. Smith, Lieut. Comr. |
| Delaware | U. States | flag ship | 3277 | 18 | | Earl English |
| Flamer | British | Naval hospital | 230 | | | Attached to Melville |
| Iroquois | U. States | steam sloop | 1000 | 6 | | R. L. Low |
| Janus | British | gun boat | 230 | 40 | | In ordinary. |
| Maumee | U. S. | gun boat | 600 | 6 | | W. B. Cushing, Lt. Comr. |
| Mosinee | British | Military h'pital | 2581 | | | Hospital ship |
| Melville | British | Naval hospital | | | | R. Pottinger, Dep. Insp. G. |
| Midge | British | gun boat | 464 | 4 | 120 | C. C. Rising |
| Minerve | B. J. M. S. | steam frigate | 3000 | | | Mandet |
| Princess Charlotte | British | flag ship | 2443 | 14 | | Admiral Sir H. Kellat |
| Rifleman | British | surveying ship | 486 | 3 | 100 | For Sale |
| Rinaldo | British | steam sloop | 951 | 7 | 200 | C. B. Robinson |
| Salamis | British | steamer | 835 | 250 | 50 | H. M. Miller |
| Starling | British | gun boat | 234 | 8 | 60 | C. Crowdy, Lieut. Comr. |

CHINESE GUN-VESSELS IN CANTON WATERS

| | | | | | |
|------------|---------|-----------------|-----|---|----------------|
| lan | Chinese | gun vessel | 221 | 7 | Godail |
| men-to | Chinese | gun vessel | 221 | 7 | Edwards |
| ting-teing | Chinese | gun boat | | 4 | Bessard |
| lin-hai | Chinese | gun boat | | 6 | Demé |
| loong | Chinese | gun boat | | 5 | Francis |
| | Chinese | Customs' jorcha | | 3 | Pointer |
| ting-teing | Chinese | gun boat | 180 | 5 | Stewart |
| un-po | Chinese | gun boat | | 6 | de Longueville |

HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON

RIVER STEAMERS.

| Vessel | Flag. | Tons. | Captain. | Owners or Agents. |
|----------------------|---------|-------|------------|------------------------------|
| Dragon | British | | | P. & O. S. N. Co |
| Fame, (110 h. power) | Do. | 117 | Stephenson | H. & W. Dock Company's Tug |
| Fire Dart | Do. | 380 | | H., C. and M. Steam-boat Co. |
| Kim Shan | Do. | 456 | Cary | H., C. & M. Steam-boat Co. |
| Kiu Kiang | Do. | 617 | Thebaud | H., C. & M. Steam-boat Co. |
| Lintia | Do. | 69 | | Acheong |
| Little Orphan | Do. | 46 | Benning | Union Dock Company's Tug. |
| Poyang | Do. | 379 | | H., C. and M. Steam-boat Co. |
| Prince Albert | Do. | 180 | | Q. Acheong |
| Sir J. Jeejeebhoy | Do. | 101 | | Q. Acheong |
| Spark | Amer. | 140 | Wilson | Thomas Hunt & Co |
| Spec | Do. | | Graves | Thomas Hunt & Co |
| White Cloud | British | 280 | Carrol | H., C. and M. Steam-boat Co. |

RECEIVING SHIPS & HULKS.

| <i>Name.</i> | <i>Flag.</i> | <i>Rig.</i> | <i>Tons.</i> | <i>Captain.</i> | <i>Owners.</i> |
|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-----------------|---------------------------|
| Chase | P. M. | | 283 | Mason | Harbour Master (Gunpowder |
| Fort William | British | ship | 1000 | Purchase | P. & O. S. N. Co |
| John Adam | British | barque | 318 | Dennis Daly | Water Police |
| Kim Joo Hong | " | " | 288 | | |

燕梳告白

本館啟

啟者本館承印各行門票白等項刷印唐字另具一紙以備唐人看閱如有賜顧者每五十個字價銀一員每多一個字二仙士此第一月銀等之如欲再印價銀減半

先地印字館啟

日後唐字刷印者多將紙幅增廣又啟

亞拉者朱士成架巴刺參公味司在本港辦理亞味啟布啟爐保公司之事出保單保布第壹等駛風船火輪船照爐常價銀其換補項可在中保華新加坡加利吉打整買險倫額等支交特此聲明

癸亥年八月廿六日

成架巴刺參公司啟

Printed and published by CHARLES A. SAINT, Proprietor, at the China Mail
Office, No. 2, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

Publish

Vol. XXV.

AGENTS FOR THE

LONDON.—F. ALG.
Lombard Street.
Cornhill. GORD
born Hill, E.C.
4 Old Jewry, E.C.

AUSTRALIA, TAS
 ZEALAND:—G
 bourne and Sydn
 SAN FRANCISCO

CHINA:—Swatow, I
GILES & Co. F
Co. Shanghai,
Manila, C. HEIN

| Depart | Arrive | Ship |
|---------|---------------|------|
| Nov. 28 | Mount Vernon | |
| 28 | Yokohama, for | |
| 28 | Saturnus, for | |
| 28 | Picciola, for | |
| 28 | Alice, for W | |

THE MACDONALD SLIP

WEST
THIS SLIP is now a
 Vessels of 1500
 for all work connected
 There is also a first
 Planing, Moulding, and
 the premises which eff
 time in the execution
 Spars, Timber, and
 for the repair of Wood
 constantly on hand.
 A. M.

Hongkong, November 1901

IN consequence of an
by Mr. KELLY on
performance at the
the Amateurs 75th E
again on Saturday Eve
on the information
Public that Mr. Kelly
make the announcement
performance will take
Theatre until further
these friends of Mr. GOD
now to quit being visi
Hongkong, November

PHOTOGRAPH
 NOW Publishing by
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 and Card of H. R. H.,
 ALSO for the first time
 GALLERY PORTRAITS
 CABINET PORTRAITS

Hongkong, November
VICTORIA REG.
YACHT F

SAILING MATCH.
Yachts, Chinese &
will take place on TUE
stant, at 9.30 a.m. I
can Cup," Value, \$20
The steamer *Dragon*
e yachts for the accou
dge and gentlemen d

Conditions.—Three Yac race. The first Yac race to arrive at the 80 P.M., otherwise the race will be run over again on a date to be determined.

Time for Tonnage, 30
france fee, \$5.00.
Particulars of the Com
ty furnished to each Y

Hongkong, November

NOTICE
Mr A. WEBB, M.R.
the "STAG HOTEL"
not call and settle h
t and Empty Bag left
to Auction for sale.
HOTEL,
Hongkong, November 2

CAUTION

WHEREAS it has been
notice that our Soc
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Water Makers, who
 Water made by
 Water are afterwa
 by Compradora,
 in the harbour and e

...; we hereby give
prosecute all persons
the provisions of the
Ordinance 1803.
A. S. WA

Hongkong, November 20
TENDERS for the Repair of the
German barque "CO"
at the office of the

Particulars, apply to
Wm. P. U.
Hongkong, November 26,